

Notice that the nested formula for the average does not require its own equal sign. The one at the start of the equation is enough for both formulas.

If you are new to spreadsheets, the best way to think of functions is as a scripting language. We have used simple examples to explain the concept more clearly, but, through nesting of functions, a Calc formula can quickly become complex.

### ✓ Note

Calc keeps the syntax of a formula displayed in a tool tip next to the cell as a handy memory aid as you type.

## Using the Functions deck

A more reliable method is to use the Functions deck on the Sidebar (Figure 232), accessed by selecting **View > Function List** or, if the Sidebar is already displayed, clicking the **Functions** icon on the tab panel at the right of the Sidebar.

The Functions deck includes a brief description of each function and its arguments. Highlight the function and look at the bottom of the pane to see the description. If necessary, hover the cursor over the division between the list and the description; when the cursor becomes a two-headed arrow, drag it upwards to increase the space for the description. Double-click on a function's name to add it to the current cell, together with placeholders for each of the function's arguments.

Using the Functions deck is almost as fast as manual entry, and has the advantage of not requiring that you memorize a formula that you want to use. In theory, it should also be less error-prone. In practice, though, some users may fumble when replacing the placeholders with values. Another feature is the ability to display the last formulas used.

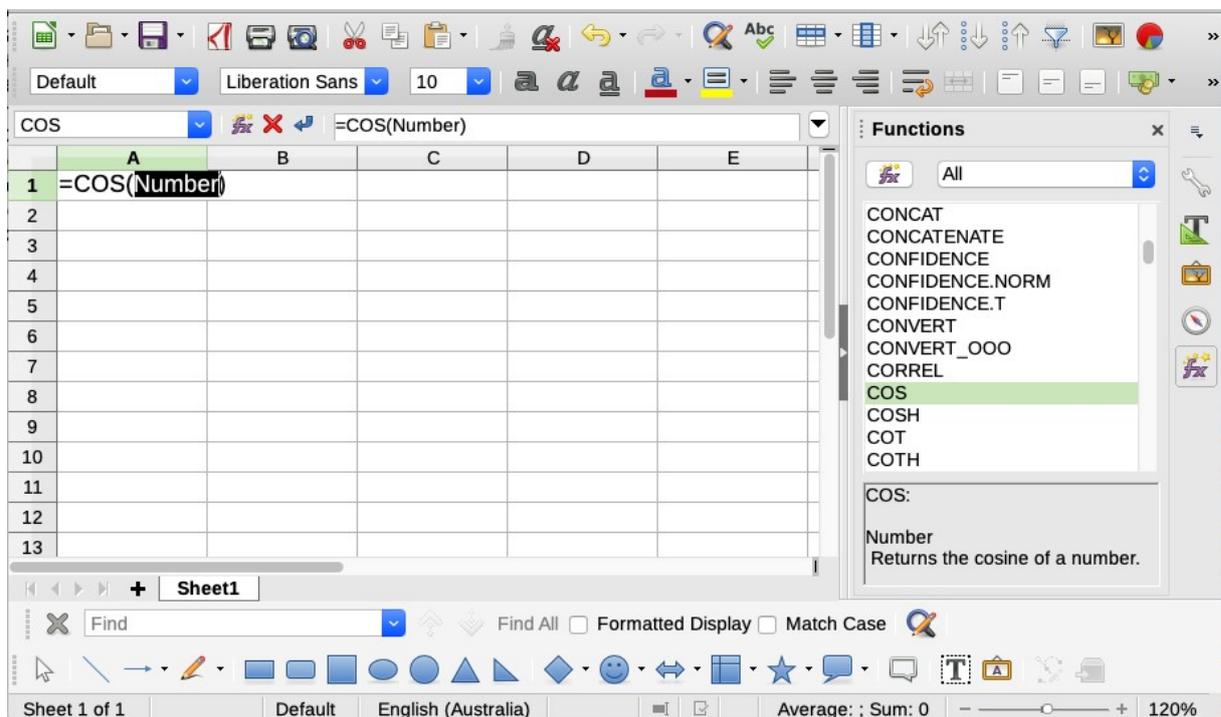


Figure 232: Functions deck in Sidebar